

The Gazette



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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India India Extraordinary were published upto the 4th May, 1961:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
60	No. 42-ITC(PN)/61, dated 28th April, 1961.	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	Extension of validity period—Consignments sunk on the S.S. "Indian Navigator"—Import of replacement goods.
	No. 43-ITC(PN)/61, dated 28th April, 1961.	Do.	Import policy for Precision and Measuring tools—April–September, 1961—Licensing period.
61	No. SC(B)-24(7)/60, dated 29th April, 1961.	Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel	Constitution of Iron & Steel Scrap Committee.
62	No. 44-ITC(PN)/61, dated 29th April, 1961.	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	Import Trade Control—Rules and Procedure.
	No. 45-ITC(PN)/61, dated 29th April, 1961.	Do.	Publication of Hand Book of Rules and Procedure, 1961.
	No. 46-ITC(PN)/61, dated 29th April, 1961.	Do.	Import Policy for April–September, 1961 licensing period.
63	No. 8/61, dated 1st May, 1961.	Do.	Import Trade Control—Open General Licence No. LXV.
64	No. 47-ITC(PN)/61, dated 4th May, 1961.	Do.	Import of machinery under U.S. Export/Import Bank Loan Programme.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

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PART I—Section 1**Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court****PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT***New Delhi, the 9th May, 1961*

No. 24-Pres./61.—The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Uttar Pradesh Police:—

Name of the officer and rank.

Shri Anand Ballabh, Constable No. 500 C.P. District Budaun, Uttar Pradesh (deceased).

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded

Constable Anand Ballabh was posted at the Bathing Ghat of Kotwali Mela Kekora in district Budaun. While he was on duty at the Ghat on November 28, 1958 Shri Anand Ballabh saw one Rampal Singh on the point of drowning and at once jumped into the river to rescue him. Rampal Singh threw his arms around the Constable with the result that both of them went down in the water which was very deep. A large number of boatmen were collected to search for the two men but in vain. After some time Rampal Singh was seen floating at a distance of about half a mile from the scene of the occurrence and he was rushed to the hospital where, in spite of all efforts to revive him, he died. A thorough search for the body of Constable Anand Ballabh was made, but without any result.

Constable Anand Ballabh showed courage of a very high order and a deep sense of devotion to duty in attempting to save the life of a man at the cost of his own life.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in rule 5.

A. V. PAI, Secy.

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT*New Delhi, the 1st May 1961*

No. 8(1)-PAC/61.—The following Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to serve as Members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1961 and ending on the 30th April, 1962.

MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA

1. Shri Rohan Lal Chaturvedi
2. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
3. Shri Hem Raj
4. Shri R. S. Killedar
5. Shri G. K. Manay
6. Dr. Pashupati Mandal
7. Shri S. A. Matin
8. Dr. G. S. Melkote
9. Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
10. Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman
11. Dr. N. C. Samantlnhar
12. Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary
13. Kumari Mothey Vedakumari
14. Shri Ramji Verma
15. Shri K. K. Warior.

MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA

16. Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand
17. Shri Lalji Pendse
18. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao
19. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
20. Shrimati Savitry Devi Nigam
21. Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Narain Sinha
22. Shri Jai Narain Yyas.

2. The Speaker has been pleased to appoint Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman as the Chairman of the Committee.

V. SUBRAMANIAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE**(Department of Economic Affairs)***New Delhi, the 1st May 1961*

No. F. 4(1)-W&M/60-Pt. IV.—The following further amendment to the Government of India Notification No. F. 4(1)-W&M/60, dated the 1st March 1960, is hereby notified for the information of the general public:

In paragraph 4 of the said notification for the second sentence, viz., "If any such date is a holiday, the draw will be held on the next working day" the following shall be substituted:

"If any such date is a holiday at any of the centres where the draw is to be held, the draw will be held at all the centres on the next day which is a working day at all the centres".

SHIV NAUBH SINGH, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES & FUEL**(Department of Iron and Steel)****ORDER***New Delhi, the 4th May 1961*

No. P. & D. 9(25)/61.—The Government of India hereby direct that the following amendments shall be made to the Order, regarding appointment of the members of the Standing Committee on Raw Materials for the Steel Industry, No. SG (A)-24(45)/60-Dev, dated the 1st November, 1960, namely:

For the existing entries Nos. 5 & 10.

Read: 5. Shri P. H. Kutar,

Director, Hindustan Steel Limited,

P.O. Hino, Ranchi (Bihar).

10. Shri Pran Prasad, Chairman, Indian Mining Association, C/o., M/s Bird & Co. (P) Ltd., Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta-1.

S. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**RESOLUTION***New Delhi, the 3rd May 1961*

No. 18(4)/59-Salt.—In view of the importance of salt in the economy of the country with its basic use as an article of daily consumption and for industrial purposes Government is anxious to see that the industry is enabled to play its part in the national economy. Representations were received by Government from time to time from different interests putting forward divergent views on such matters as concessions granted to small manufacturers of salt, quality control, the role which co-operatives should play in the industry, wages and living conditions of labour employed in the salt industry and the application of labour laws to that industry etc.

Towards the end of 1957, Government considered that it was necessary to conduct a comprehensive survey to ascertain correct facts and data relating to different aspects and problems of the salt industry, and devise measures to eliminate disparities or anomalies, if any, detrimental to the growth of the industry. Accordingly, the Government of India set up in January, 1958, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Manubhai Shah, Minister for Industry, with the following terms of reference:—

- (1) To assess the production of large, medium and small scale manufacturers of salt;
- (2) To review the concessions allowed to salt manufacturers with a view to ascertain whether and to what extent such concessions have helped in the development of salt industry;
- (3) To find out whether small manufacturers of salt experience any practical difficulties calling for assistance;

- (4) To examine whether the statutory provisions such as those in the Minimum Wages Act can be made use of to help the labour employed in the salt industry;
- (5) To assess the progress made in recent years in the organisation of cooperatives in the salt industry and other matters allied to it with a view to encourage the growth of co-operative societies for the manufacture of salt;
- (6) To examine the existing system of quality control of salt keeping in view the difficulties of manufacturers and the requirements of the consumers including those of the salt based industries and the export markets;
- (7) To make recommendations in regard to the above matters and for the development of salt industry generally.

2. The Committee collected information relevant to its terms of reference from Chambers of Commerce, Associations of salt manufacturers, traders and workers, co-operatives in the salt industry, State Governments, large users of salt, e.g. Salt-based industries and others. They also visited selected salt-producing areas in the country, obtained first-hand information regarding the conditions prevailing in those areas and took evidence from individuals and representatives of various interests of salt industry. The Committee submitted its final report in July, 1958. The report contains 39 recommendations and conclusions, which are as under:—

Summary of conclusions and recommendations

- (1) Production of caustic soda and soda ash in the country is expected to increase very rapidly in the next few years and these two industries may require nearly a million tons of salt by 1961 and 2 million tons by 1966. Taking into account other industrial requirements such as food processing, fish preservation, treatment of hides and skins, etc., the total demand for salt for all industrial purposes by 1961 and 1966 may be of the order of 1.1 million and 2.5 million tons respectively. Therefore, before long, far from having over-production of salt, special efforts may be needed to increase the production still further. (Para 2.04).
- (2) It is necessary to provide chemical industries with salt of an appropriate high degree of purity; therefore, production of salt of as high a purity as possible for industrial requirements should be encouraged. (Paras 2.08 and 8.03).
- (3) There has been a fairly steady increase in the production of salt by large scale manufacturers during the last 10 years. (Para 3.03).
- (4) Medium-size works (between 10 and 100 acres) have not played an important part in the growth of the salt industry during the last 10 years (Para. 3.04).
- (5) In the small scale sector (works upto 10 acres) increased production of salt has taken place mainly in unlicensed works during the last 10 years and this increase has been phenomenal. (Para 3.05).
- (6) The cost of production of salt per maund varies only in a limited way between works of different sizes under similar natural conditions. (Para 4.01).
- (7) Production of salt for the same unit of area may vary between a range of as much as 1 to 10 in different parts of the country owing to the difference in climatic and other natural factors. (Para 4.02).
- (8) The Co-operative movement has not made any great headway in the salt industry during the last 10 years in spite of the cess concession and other encouragement on the part of Government. (Para 7.01).
- (9) Apart from ordinary edible salt, it is necessary to provide for production of special varieties of salt for special purposes e.g. table salt, iodised salt, and salt of special grades and special specifications required for the dairy and food industries. (Para 8.07 and 8.08).
- (10) All manufacturers producing salt for trading purposes, regardless of the area worked, should come under a licensing and registration system. Works of more than 10 acres should be licensed and those with an area of 10 acres or less registered. (Para 11.01).
- (11) A uniform system of licensing and registration should be evolved and made applicable to all manufacturers in the country and conditions of licence and registration kept simple and unambiguous. (Para 11.02).
- (12) Salt Cess should be levied on a graded basis, the first 5,000 maunds of a year's production of every salt factory to be exempt from levy of cess altogether, the next 10,000 maunds to be subject to cess at 50% of the prescribed rate, and the rest of the production to be charged cess at the full prescribed rate. Entire production of Cooperative Societies of salt manufacturers should be exempt from cess. (Para 11.03).
- (13) The above scale of graded cess levy will be applicable to all salt works, licensed or registered. (Para 11.04).
- (14) Rules for levy and collection of cess under the proposed system of licensing and registration should be drawn up by the Salt Department. (Para 11.05).
- (15) Government salt works should pay cess at the same rate as private works. (Para 11.06).
- (16) An autonomous Central Salt Board should be set up for sanctioning and executing schemes relating to development works of the Salt Department. This Board should also be entrusted with the responsibility for welfare schemes for salt labour as also for the grant of financial help in the form of loans to salt manufacturers. (Para 11.07).
- (17) Special assistance should be given to salt manufacturers in the matter of export of salt and a committee should be set up to draw up a suitable scheme for export promotion. (Para 11.08).
- (18) Government lands should ordinarily be leased out for manufacture of salt for a period of 99 years and the term of the existing leases should be extended to this period of 99 years. (Para 11.8.).
- (19) No further assignment fee should be charged for Government salt lands leased for manufacture of salt in the event of a transfer of lease from one party to another or extension of an existing lease. (Para 11.8).
- (20) A Salt Development Credit Fund to be administered by the proposed Central Salt Board should be instituted for giving loans to co-operatives as well as other deserving manufacturers of Salt. (Para 11.09).
- (21) To facilitate formation of economic holdings and realignment on scientific lines, salt lands belonging to Government should as far as possible be assigned to licensees already working on contiguous areas. (Para 11.10).
- (22) The State Governments should be requested to take steps to ensure payment of a fair wage to all labour employed in the salt industry and as far as possible enforce the provisions of current labour laws in the industry. (Para 11.11).
- (23) The Salt Department should have a "Labour Cell" and a "Statistical Cell". (Para 11.11).
- (24) A Salt Labour Welfare Fund should be constituted and administered by the proposed Central Salt Board to improve the condition of labour employed in the salt industry. (Para 11.12).
- (25) Co-operative societies of salt manufacturers should be given loans from the proposed Salt Development Credit Fund and be also eligible for grants from the Salt Department. They should be given Government lands in preference to other manufacturers and on concessional terms. They should also be afforded assistance in other ways, e.g. through a training programme in cooperation, maintenance by the Salt Department of a pool of personnel capable of giving guidance to such societies, active association of a trained official with the working of a newly organised society in the initial stages. (Paras 11.13 and 11.14).
- (26) Model uniform bylaws for cooperative societies of salt manufacturers should be drawn up for adoption throughout the country. (Para 11.15).
- (27) Consolidation of contiguous small works into larger and more economic units and their realignment on scientific lines should be encouraged, particularly by inducing licensees to organise themselves into cooperative societies. (Para 11.16).
- (28) All manufacturers of salt in the country should try to obtain the I.S.I. standard of 96% NaCl for edible use. However, there should be no rigid enforcement of any prescribed quality standard. The Salt Department should give help and guidance in the matter of quality to salt producers at all stages of manufacture. Educative propaganda should be carried out by the Salt Department with a view to creating a demand for, and securing production of, good quality salt in the country. Steps should be taken to ensure that no export of salt below the specifications agreed to between exporters and foreign purchasers takes place in any instance. (Para 11.17).
- (29) For some time, new licences should not ordinarily be issued in areas already having excess production of salt. In areas where production of salt is not developed, further production should be encouraged. (Para 11.18).
- (30) Large-scale salt manufacturers should be encouraged to effect recovery of by-products of salt. No royalty should be charged on such by-products. (Para 11.19).
- (31) Salt should be included as a scheduled industry under the Industries (Development and Regulation Act of 1951 and other provisions of that Act should

also be given effect to as early as possible. (Para 11.20).

- (32) The I.S.I. may be requested to draw up a revised standard for salt required for hide curing having regard to the standards laid down in other countries. (Para 11.21).
- (33) The annual administration reports of the Salt Department should be made available to the public. These reports as well as the annual reports of the proposed Central Salt Board should be laid before the Parliament every year. (Para 11.22).
- (34) No new manufacture of salt by private parties should be permitted within a distance of 10 miles from the periphery of the Government salt works at Khara-goda. In the case of Sambhar, the present restrictions on the manufacture of salt on lands surplus to the requirements of the Hindustan Salt Company should be withdrawn and salt manufacture by private parties permitted outside the Sambhar area. Pach-badra, Luni and Phalodi areas should also be thrown open to private manufacturers after these areas have been handed over to the State Government by the Salt Department on a suitable adjustment of annual rental. (Para 11.23).
- (35) Sale of salt by weight should be adopted throughout the country. (Para 11.24).
- (36) The Salt Department may examine the possibility of an arrangement under which it would certify, after necessary test and inspection on receipt of a request from the party concerned, that a consignment of salt to be shipped to Calcutta from the West Coast or Tuticorin conforms to a particular quality standard. (Para 11.25).
- (37) The Salt Department should see that the weighing scales kept at the Salkia Salt Golahs are maintained in a proper state of repair. (Para 11.26).
- (38) The zonal scheme for distribution of salt should continue. The Salt Department should examine the possibility of reducing the number of zones. (Para 11.27).
- (39) A common pattern of levy of charges payable by the lessees of salt lands belonging to the Central or State Governments should be adopted for the whole country. The ground rent should not exceed Rs. 2/- per acre. Other levies like royalty, wherever in existence, should be abolished. (Para 11.28).

3. The Government of India have considered the recommendations and conclusions of the Salt Committee.

- (i) The Government accept recommendations Nos. 1, 2, 29, 30 and 34. A plan will have to be drawn up for increasing the production of different varieties of salt taking into consideration the existing conditions of production in different regions. Production of all by-products of salt will also have to be encouraged as an integral part of the manufacturing programme under such a plan.
- (ii) Conclusions 5 to 8 are in the nature of a statement of the existing position and have been noted.
- (iii) Regarding recommendation No. 9, Government have directed the Salt Commissioner to assess the demands for different varieties of salt for special purposes e.g. table salt, iodised salt and salt of special grades and special specifications for the dairy and food industry. Efforts will have to be directed for production of special salt as per estimate of demands.
- (iv) Government accept the recommendations 10 and 11. However, it may be necessary to study further whether salt works with an area of 10 acres or less should be licenced or registered and to adopt a procedure which would be simpler to operate.
- (v) Regarding recommendations 12 to 15, it is felt that the present cess structure may be allowed to continue as it is, for some time, as it may be possible to reduce many of the drawbacks of unscientific production, quality, unsatisfactory condition of labour etc. in the existing unlicensed sector by implementing several recommendations of the Committee. However, the Government propose to take steps to amend the present Act enabling it to revise cess structure, on lines similar to the recommendations made by the Committee as and when necessary, after reviewing the position of the Salt Industry from time to time. Government accept recommendation No. 15 and suitable steps have been taken to implement the same. Government also broadly agree with recommendation No. 39 and State Governments have already been addressed in the matter.
- (vi) Recommendations 16, 20 and 24 are being accepted and necessary steps are being taken to set up an autonomous Central Salt Board for the purpose and functions mentioned under these recommendations. However, Government do not think it necessary to

have two separate funds, viz. Salt Development Credit Fund and a Salt Labour Welfare Fund as recommended by the Committee but one "Salt Development Fund" may be established under the Act as per the recommendations of the Committee regarding the creation of these two Funds. Such a Salt Development Fund could be operated by the Central Salt Board for all the objectives contained in recommendations of the Committee.

- (vii) As the State Trading Corporation is being entrusted with the work of promoting exports of Salt, no action need be taken on recommendation No. 17.
- (viii) Government accept recommendations Nos. 21, 25, 26, 27, 33, 35 and 37. Suitable steps will be taken to implement these recommendations. Government want to lay special stress on the need for encouraging and establishing cooperatives for the manufacture of salt and would like to give all possible help to foster development of salt cooperatives. The Government accept the recommendation of the Committee that the real solution of small scale salt manufacturers is to organise themselves into cooperatives so as to produce more salt of better quality at lesser cost. This will also enable them to stand in competition with large scale manufacturers and help them to improve the conditions of labour in the small salt works. The Salt Cooperatives will continue to enjoy exemption from cess as at present.
- (ix) Government accept recommendation No. 18 but would like to limit the period of lease to 20 years. Renewal of such leases for a further period of 20 years could be considered on merits at appropriate time, on such terms and conditions as Government may decide. Government also accept recommendation No. 19 except in respect of those salt works which did not pay any fees at the time of current assignment.
- (x) Regarding recommendations Nos. 28, 32 and 36 in respect of quality and standard of salt, Government accept the recommendations and are already taking steps in that direction. The recommendations of the Committee regarding the quality of salt for export purposes must be rigidly enforced. Gradual steps may also be taken to improve the quality and standard of salt produced in the country, whether in small, medium, cooperative or large scale salt works.
- (xi) Government want to draw the attention of all the salt manufacturers, particularly the small scale salt manufacturers, regarding the Committee's recommendation No. 22. State Governments are being especially requested to take steps to ensure payment of fair wages to all labour employed in the salt industry. The Salt Department has been looking after the labour questions and has been maintaining statistical data regarding the salt industry and further steps will be taken to look after these aspects in a more comprehensive manner.
- (xii) Government accept recommendation No. 23 and suitable steps will be taken in that direction.
- (xiii) As salt is already being looked after under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1914 and the Salt Cess Act, 1938, Government do not see the need for the present to bring 'Salt' under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. Regarding recommendation 38, Government has already taken several steps to reduce the number of zones and rationalise the distribution.

ORDER

Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all State Governments, all Ministries of the Government of India, Planning Commission, Cabinet Secretariat and Prime Minister's Secretariat.

2. Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India, Part I, Section 1.

T. S. KUNCHITHAPATHAM, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 5th May 1961

No. 44-SSI(B)(6)/59.—In pursuance of bye-law 46(a) of the Registered bye-laws of the Family Welfare Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Calcutta, the Government of India hereby nominate for a period of one year, the Managing Committee of the said society and direct that it shall consist of the following members:—

1. Dr. Smt. Paulrenu Guha, Chairman, West Bengal State Social Welfare Advisory Board, 11A, Free School Street, Calcutta.

- 2 Smt. Bina Das, Member, West Bengal State Social Welfare Advisory Board, 11A, Free School Street, Calcutta.
- 3 Smt. Uma Ganguly, C/o West Bengal State Social Welfare Advisory Board, 11A, Free School Street, Calcutta.
- 4 Smt. Sibani Ghosal, C/o West Bengal State Social Welfare Advisory Board, 11A, Free School Street Calcutta.
- 5 Joint Development Commissioner, Small Industries Service Institute, Government of India, Calcutta.
- 6 Deputy Director of Industries, (Small Scale Industries), Government of West Bengal.
- 7 Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, (Industries), West Bengal.
- 8 Works Manager, Messrs. Jay Engineering Works, Calcutta.

P. S. V. RAGHAVAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 3rd May 1961

No. F.11-1/61-PE-2.—In pursuance of paragraph 3(1) of Ministry of Education's Resolution No. F. 11-16/58-PE-2 dated 2nd March, 1959, the following are hereby nominated to be the members of the All India Council of Sports for a period of 2 years from the date of the issue of this notification:

1. Lt. Gen. H. H. Sir Yadwindra Singh Mohinder Bahadur, Maharaja of Patiala.
2. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.
3. H. H. Maharana Bhagwat Singh Saheb of Mewar.
4. Gen. K. S. Thimayya.
5. Shri Jaipal Singh.
6. Shri N. N. Wanchoo.
7. Shri P. N. Kirpal.
8. Shri G. D. Sondhi.
9. Shri M. K. Kaul.
10. Shri A. A. A. Fyze.
11. Shri M. N. Kapur.
12. Shri C. R. Pattabhiraman.
13. Shri Prem Bhatia.
14. Shri Vijay Merchant.
15. Shri Dillip Bose.

In pursuance of paragraph 8 of the aforesaid Resolution His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has been re-appointed to act as President of the All India Council of Sports for a period of two years from the date of issue of this notification.

In pursuance of paragraph 10 of the aforesaid Resolution Shri K. R. Ramachandran, Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Education, will act as the Secretary of the All India Council of Sports till further orders.

R. K. KAPUR,
Joint Educational Adviser.

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 6th May 1961

No. 14/57/61-Estt.I.—The "Department of Anthropology", Calcutta, has been re-named as "Anthropological Survey of India", Calcutta, with immediate effect.

B. N. BHARDWAJ, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 1st May 1961

No. F. 1(17)/61-Adm. II.—The Government of India have had under consideration the question of reviewing the position in respect of availability of supplies in the Krishna and Godavari rivers with a view to determining the extent to which further demands on these waters could be met. It has now been decided to set up a Commission for this purpose.

2 The Commission shall consist of:—

- (i) Shri N. D. Gulhati, I.S.E. (Retired)—Chairman.
- (ii) Shri D. D. Jain, I.S.E. (Retired)—Member.
- (iii) Dr. R. C. Hoon, Director, Central Water and Power Commission.—Member.

3. The terms of reference of the Commission shall be as follows:—

- (1) To report on the availability of supplies in the Krishna on the basis of annual flows at Vijaywada and other points taking into account upstream utilisation and allowing for regeneration
 - (i) for 86 per cent dependability as assumed in 1951;
 - (ii) for 75 per cent dependability; and
 - (iii) for such other criterion of dependability as may be considered appropriate.
- (2) To report on the requirements of the projects on the Krishna—
 - (i) in operation in 1951;
 - (ii) as approved by the Government of India for execution;
 - (iii) included in the Plans but not yet approved by the Government of India;
 - (iv) further proposed by the States; and
 - (v) such minor schemes as may have been sanctioned up to March, 1961.
- (3) To report on the availability of supplies in the Godavari on the basis of annual flows at Dowleswaram and other points taking into account upstream utilisation and allowing for regeneration:
 - (i) for 86 per cent dependability as assumed in 1951;
 - (ii) for 75 per cent dependability; and
 - (iii) for such other criterion of dependability as may be considered appropriate.
- (4) To report on the requirements of the projects on the Godavari—
 - (i) in operation in 1951;
 - (ii) as approved by the Government of India for execution;
 - (iii) included in the Plans but not yet approved by the Government of India;
 - (iv) further proposed by the States; and
 - (v) such minor schemes as may have been sanctioned upto March, 1961.
- (5) To report on the feasibility of diverting any surplus supplies in the Godavari to the Krishna indicating the quantity to be diverted and the order of the cost involved.

4. The Commission shall frame its own rules of business and submit its report by the end of November, 1961.

5. The Commission shall have its Headquarters in New Delhi.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to:—

- (1) The Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Public Works Department, Hyderabad.
- (2) The Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Public Works Department, Bhopal.
- (3) The Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Irrigation and Power Department, Bombay.
- (4) The Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works & Electricity Department, Bangalore.
- (5) The Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Works Department, Bhubaneswar.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

M. R. SACHDEV, Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Transport)

(Transport Wing)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 6th May 1961

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT FREIGHT RATES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

No. 7-IWT(46)/61.—The India General Navigation and Railway Company Ltd., and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company Ltd., (Commonly known as the Joint Steamer Companies) who maintain services as common carriers on the inland waterways of North East India increased the freight rates for the transport of all commodities other than foodgrains by the river

route from Calcutta to Assam by 10% with effect from 15th March 1961. Following discussions with the representatives of the Joint Steamer Companies for getting their freight rates reduced, it has been agreed that they would with immediate effect limit the enhancement of the rates to 6% till the 30th June 1961 and that in the meantime, the Government of India will hold an enquiry into the economic working conditions and the rate structure of the Steamer Companies. For this purpose, the Government of India have accordingly decided to set up a Committee consisting of the following:—

1. Shri S. R. Kalyanaraman, Member, Railway Rates Tribunal, Madras, *Chairman*.
2. Shri K. Nagaswami, Senior Cost Accounts Officer, Ministry of Finance,—*Member*
3. A representative of the Assam Government,—*Member*
4. Shri D. A. Rama Warriar, Under Secretary, Ministry of Transport & Communications, Department of Transport,—*Member-Secy.*

The Committee will examine the traffic handled by the Joint Steamer Companies during the last three years on the river route from Calcutta to Assam, the freight rates prevailing in 1960 and the anticipated traffic and operational results in the immediate future on the basis of the freight rates in force prior to revision in March 1961 and recommend whether any increase in freight rates is justified and if so, to what extent. The Committee will also recommend how the increase in freight rates should be distributed among the various commodities other than foodgrains.

The Committee will allow the Joint Steamer Companies every opportunity to explain their case fully and to present all the facts available with them before it formulates its findings.

The Committee is requested to make every effort to complete its work and submit its report before the 15th June 1961.

ORDER

That a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the interests concerned and that it be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

G. VENKATESWARA AYYAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 4th May 1961

No. 41/23/58-Adv.—In exercise of the powers conferred under Rule 4 of the State Awards for Printing and Designing Rules, promulgated *vide* this Ministry's Notification of even number dated the 21st March 1960, the Government have decided to substitute the existing entries at Serial Nos. 1 and 2 of the list under rule 4, by the following:

1. Children's Books
2. Text Books for Children upto Secondary School Level.

C. B. L. MATHUR, Under Secy.